

THE DAILY MIRROR

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

The paper is published by the United Press Telegraph News Service and Market Reports.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Copy 2c
For Week by Carrier 10c
By Mail, per Year \$4.00
Semi-Weekly Mirror, per year \$1.00

Both Phones No. 9

WEATHER—For Ohio—Fair to night and Friday.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

For Mayor
LOUIS SCHERFF.

For Solicitor
WILLIAM P. MOLONEY.

For Auditor
HARRY S. ELLIOTT.

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Second Ward—**J. J. RUDOLPH.**
Third Ward—**B. B. CARTER.**
Fourth Ward—**J. W. HURR.**

Political Announcements

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

To the Democrats of Marion County:
If you think my efforts on behalf of Democracy and W. J. Bryan in the campaign of 1896 and 1900 entitle me to the nomination for Representative to the Seventy-seventh general assembly of the State of Ohio, I will certainly appreciate any effort on your part for any support given.
M. W. CHASE.

I hereby announce my name as a candidate for the nomination for Representative for the unexpired term, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention to be held at Marion, Ohio, on September 14, 1907.
CHARLES W. CRISWELL.

Editor Mirror:

Please announce the name of John E. Dutton as a candidate for the nomination for Representative.
MANY VOTERS.

The friends of William T. Smith throughout Marion county are invited to co-operate in electing delegates to the coming Democratic convention, favorable to his nomination for state representative.

HIS FRIENDS.

Democratic County Convention.

Pursuant to the order of the Democratic County Central Committee, notice is hereby given that the convention of the Democrats of Marion county, Ohio, to nominate a candidate for representative to be voted for at the November election, 1907, will be held in the Common Pleas court room, at Marion, Ohio, at one o'clock p. m., standard time.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1907.

Each precinct will be entitled to one delegate and one alternate for each 25 votes or fraction thereof of 12 or over, cast for Samuel A. Hoskins for Secretary of State at the November election, 1906. The delegates and alternates shall be elected through caucuses held at the usual voting place of each precinct between the hours of 7:00 o'clock and 8:00 o'clock p. m., central standard time, Friday evening, September 13th, 1907.

The apportionment of delegates and alternates to the convention will be as follows:

Precincts	Delegates
Big Island	4
Bowling Green	5
Calhoun Village	3
Clanton Village	3
Clanton North	3
Clanton South	3
Grand	2

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We have a large assortment of points \$2.50 and upwards.

LET US SHOW YOU
C. G. Wiant

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER
The House of Post Cards.

Grand Prairie	2
Green Camp Village	1
Green Camp Township	4
Marion Township North	4
Marion Township South	4
First Ward A	6
First Ward B	4
First Ward C	7
First Ward D	2
Second Ward A	6
Second Ward B	5
Second Ward C	6
Third Ward A	5
Third Ward B	6
Third Ward C	6
Third Ward D	6
Fourth Ward A	6
Fourth Ward B	6
Fourth Ward C	3
LaRue Village	4
New Bloomington	2
Montgomery East	2
Montgomery West	2
Pleasant Township	7
Prospect Village	6
Prospect Township	5
Richland Township	8
Morrill Village	1
Salt Rock Township	1
Scott Township	3
Uly Township	3
Waldo Village	4
Waldo Township	4

At such caucuses the voters of each township will select the nominees for township offices to be voted on at the November election, 1907. Each Committeeman will previously ascertain and announce at such caucuses the list of township offices for which nominations shall be made.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

J. W. JACOBY, Chairman.

W. S. SPENCER, Secretary.

Kermit Roosevelt says he is for a third term himself. He may be betraying a family secret.

The new \$10 bill is very pretty, indeed. The last one we saw looked like a streak of yellow gold.

The czar's yacht went ashore yesterday. The Jews will probably get the blame and another massacre will be the result.

The Chattanooga Star of Saturday last had a long editorial on "Imitating Hell." City politics are rather strenuous in Chattanooga.

The judge at an Asbury Park baby show dropped dead just before rendering his decision. Perhaps the easiest way out of it.

Ohio day at the exposition was a great success. Well, Ohio people never undertake anything that they do not make a success of it.

Dayton comes to the front with a new assault case about every month. Dayton is fast becoming famous for more than her cash registers.

Bellamy Storor last week celebrated his sixtieth birthday, thus becoming one of the senior members of the Roosevelt Ananias club.

Visitors to the county fair will be treated to the sight of an airship. No! kind friend, this does not mean that Taft will be there.

After all, the primary system is a very nice way for office holders to keep from fulfilling the various promises made during their campaigns.

Chancellor Day has remained silent for some time. It is a question whether things are going to suit him or he has had a stroke of paralysis.

"There are canals on Mars," says a scientist, dogmatically. Oh, well, suppose there are; the one we almost have in this country is sufficient worry.

Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, is decidedly against the third-term proposition. That will undoubtedly tend to keep up the third-term talk.

It is high time for some one to start the rumor that Great Britain and the United States are going to form an alliance and combine forces to lick Japan.

Senator Foraker in his last speech left out some of the usual venom. With the sting removed, Foraker will not prove as great a drawing card at county fairs.

"Booker T. Washington stands out clearer today than ever before," says a contemporary. Booker evidently appreciates the advantages of a white background.

Senator Dick has not abandoned his plan to have the entire National guard in line at Canton when the McKinley monument is dedicated. The junior senator is not out of politics.

The work down on the isthmus is too important to be hampered by any red tape. Let the dirt fly! We have a surplus. Spend it! Spend it! Spend all that is needed to build the canal.

Indications are that Mr. Taft means to follow Mr. Roosevelt's policy very closely as to the tariff," says the Norfolk Landmark. Which we suppose means that Mr. Taft will endeavor to forget the tariff between elections.

Now comes the report from Washington that Hill and Harrison are to escape investigation by the Interstate Commerce commission, because no good would result from a searching inquiry. Another instance of President Roosevelt abandoning his reform policy. It must be drawing a little too close to presidential election time to do much mock raking.

A WORD FROM DUTTON.

To the voters of Marion County, Gentlemen:

In seeking the nomination for representative from this county at your hands, I do so with a full realization of the duties and responsibility of the position.

This is no sudden move on my part, but the fulfillment of a promise made to friends two years ago. Since that time I have made a thorough and exhaustive study of conditions as they exist and fully prepared myself to meet them as they arise. I do not place myself before you as the great and only I am—the one man who can do more good for the county than all others, realizing that there are hundreds of men who would do honor to the office.

With all respect to the profession, I do not believe it policy to send an attorney to make our laws; this course has been pursued in past years, and what is the result? There is scarcely a law upon the statutes of Ohio that does not admit of more than one interpretation. Being full of phraseology beyond ordinary comprehension, the lay mind is confused, and who profits thereby? The answer is obvious. Laws worded in the vernacular of the masses would prevent much litigation and fill a long felt need. Our road laws should come in for a large share of attention, and be properly amended. Our school code as it now stands, would be greatly benefited by a careful and conservative shaking up. And so on to the end of the chapter.

I believe in just and equal rights for all, legislation for the masses, not the classes, with malice toward none, with charity for all. I am in favor of a revision of the tariff, but will not try to make you believe that the General Assembly of Ohio has power to do a revision. Should I be successful I will not be the whole General Assembly but only one of a number of men, each of whom has promised his friends and constituents to work in their behalf.

The only objection I have heard so far to my nomination, has been my youth. To assume briefly and fully as required, will say that if a man has not reached the year of discretion at 30, he will not be a very wise head at 50. The policy of filling our legislative halls, our judicial and executive offices with superannuated fossils, has passed into oblivion and we find positions of trust and responsibility filled by those on the sunny side of 45.

All great reforms have emanated from those who are still in their prime with faculties unimpaired. In conclusion, should your choice fall upon me, it would be my effort to so fill the place that in years to come, the Democrats of Marion county would say with just pride "Dutton was Representative from this county in 1908."

Respectfully,

JOHN E. DUTTON.

What Others Say.

ANOTHER RACE TROUBLE. The trouble over the Hindu laborers recently driven out from Bellingham, Wash., conveys to the Nation and the world the positive conviction of the people of the Pacific Coast that they want no Oriental immigration of any sort. Jack in the days of Denis Kearney the cry was raised against Chinese immigration; and subsequent measures have restricted the Chinese element so that the population of that race in California is now about half what it was twenty years ago. Then the growth of Japanese arrivals to a rate which if kept up for a century, would make them between 1 and 2 per cent of the present population aroused the Pacific Coast antagonism. We have not got through with that topic when it is revealed by the Bellingham affair that there is a Hindu problem, also, before

the United States at large had learned that there was any large Hindu immigration.

It is an entirely legitimate matter for American citizens to object to the introduction into our labor of races of unassimilable character. We may well agree with the doubt whether any Asiatic nationality would be desirable for a large admixture with our population. But with regard to the expression of the objection a word is to be said. It ought not to be expressed by mob edicts. Mobs to drive out the hated Oriental do little good. In the Chinese case the spurned Celestials simply flocked to other parts of the country while mobs were abusing them at a given point. Moreover, the establishment of national law by mobs injures this country most of all.

The exclusion of undesirable immigration by law, under reserved treaty rights, is the legitimate and effective way to treat this subject. It has worked successfully and even drastically in the case of the Chinese, and there is little doubt that with patience and careful policy it will dispose of Japanese, Hindu or Malay immigration—if the last named should appear via the Philippines. But there is one consideration that should be fully appraised with regard to that policy.

The Pacific Coast has been especially exigent in the demand that the United States take measures that will extend its trade with the Asiatic countries. Its urgency for the expansion of Pacific commerce, has been second only to its imperative attitude against Oriental immigration. Can it reasonably expect that India, China and Japan will throw their gates wide open to American merchants and promoters while there is a rigid and rather insulting exclusion of the people of those countries from the United States? If there were any such expectation the Chinese boycott of American goods and the Japanese frame of mind on the San Francisco manifestations should dispel it.

The Pacific Coast should understand that it cannot eat its cake and have it. If cannot expect a development of Oriental commerce on one hand and an absolute exclusion of Orientals on the other. It is probably in a political position to dictate the choice, but it should do so with a full appreciation that the adoption of one policy shuts out the other.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

GOVERNMENT BY DENUNCIATION. President Roosevelt will make six or more speeches in the South and Middle West during the week from Sept. 30 to Oct. 6. In the intervening weeks Mr. Roosevelt could render a very useful service to himself and the country by studying the important speeches he has made since the adjournment of Congress in respect to style, temper, soberness, restraint and judgment.

The following examples of his diction might give him an impressive lesson in the manner of speaking with a President of the United States could profitably seek to avoid:

From his Jamestown Exposition address April 26:
"Lawlessness or fickleness; folly or self-indulgence; the man who swindles and cheats; mercy, as meant as if he committed crimes of violence or brutality; sinister agitation; predatory classes; economic servitude; the poor who plundered the rich; the rich who exploited the poor; a government of plutocracy; government by a mob; barren rights; unreasoning; mere vindictiveness; only those can conquer who are themselves unconquerable."

From his speech at the unveiling of the McClellan statue May 2:
"Self-indulgence, sloth, timidity, avoidance of duty; lower promptness; life of effortless ease; the rich man who has done nothing but accumulate riches; scant consideration; rather of contempt than of envy; the selfish creature man, or woman; shirking duty; heartily despised and not envied."

From his Georgia Day speech at Jamestown June 10:
"Irrational; complete ignorance; vice and iniquity; distrust or anger a wrong to be avenged; weakness; wickedness; vindictive hatred; to exact revenge; degenerate; a curse; foolish sentimentality; unbridled; a calamity; grim hardship; a crushing load; extreme un wisdom; drastic and thoroughgoing; riot and disorder; iron in our blood."

From his speech to the National Editorial Association at Jamestown June 10:
"Wrong-doing and wickedness; unsafe; very dangerous; vice of rich men; moral and mental dishonesty; public assaults; iniquity; crimes of arrogance and oppression; crimes of envy and violence; demagoguery; corruptionist; crimes of organized greed; crimes of brutal violence; swindlers; investors; buyers; inflames class hatred; incites mob violence; reckless waste and destruction; dishonest man; swollen fortunes."

From his speech at Indianapolis, May 30:
"Rashness or vindictiveness; cal-

umny, detraction and intrigue; the socialist and the anarchist; the predatory man of wealth; crimes of cunning; crimes of violence; ill-judged and sweeping schemes of vengeance; no criminal high or low; gross and flagrant; puts a premium on gambling and business trickery; dishonest methods; great railroad wrecker; robs investors; clever swindling; oppresses wage-earners; clever gamblers; anger and distrust; every dishonest man; either demagogue or visionary; sweeping assault; fully; atrocious; remorseless; violent; hunt him out; dishonesty; bribery; corruption; blackmailers."

From his speech at Lansing May 31:
"Predatory wealth; predatory poverty; pauper labor; idleness; foolish and hysterical creatures; shirking their duties; as heavily a contempt; woman who shirks her duty of bearing and rearing the children; idler; selfish or brutal."

From his speech at Provincetown Aug. 20:
"Predatory capitalists; sinister, anarchistic leaders; undesirable citizens; criminals; acted in criminal fashion; will strain every nerve; whose wealth makes them particularly formidable; hard arrogance; highly disastrous; worst foes of liberty; corruption and tyranny; baseness and degradation; repugnant to every instinct of generosity; vapidly useless and self-indulgent; a few ruthless and determined men; certain malefactors of great wealth; wicked; contemptible; infamous."

Government by denunciation can never be made a satisfactory substitute for government by laws effectively and impartially administered.—New York World.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Italians that come to this country are different from all other immigrants in that fully one-fourth of them return to their native land. In fact, one authority says that a third of them go back to Italy after residence in this country of from one to five years. The fall is the time they go home. Already the steamships are busy with them, and thousands and thousands of them are making toward New York to take the ships. So great is the number, in fact, that there are already appearing articles upon the subject of amount of money being carried out of the country by the Italians.

While it would be altogether better if the Italians would spend in this country all of the money they earn, and while it is also true that we do not want in this country a lot of laborers who consume practically nothing and board up every penny paid to them, still, if the Italians have rendered an equivalent in labor for the money they take home with them, they are not injuring this country.

While the country loses the money, it has the work accomplished by the Italians. It is certainly better than for us to send money to South Africa to pay for diamonds and thus lose the money and gain that which in no way goes to make us richer in utilities.

Of course what builds up a country, that makes it a desirable country, is to have the work done by working men who have an interest in that country beyond the dollars and cents they receive for doing the work, and who rear their families and spend their earnings in the country. The American working man lives better than any other. He does better work than others, is better paid for it, and in addition to rendering an equivalent for the wages he receives, he spends his money here and thus helps to build up the country to a far greater extent than any class of people could do if they hoarded their earnings and took them out of the country at the end of a certain period.

That is one reason why it does not make so much difference what an American working man receives. He spends the money any way, and it is kept in circulation. If he receives small wages, he spends only a small amount of money, and those doing business with him can not therefore make so much profit off of him. If he gets good wages he turns the money back into the channels of trade.

In one respect the amount of the wage makes little difference. It would not benefit anybody if everybody's wages were today increased a hundred per cent, if everything in the country were simultaneously advanced in price a hundred per cent. It would be all right with everybody. But the trouble is that everybody's wages are not increased simultaneously, hence those whose wages are not increased are unable to buy the same amount of goods for a day's work that they could before the wages of other people were increased.

It is the fellow whose wages are not increased that suffers, and notwithstanding that the average wage has increased in this country during the past few years, there are thousands of people who receive no more now than they did five years ago.

But in regard to the Italian's return. Whether it is a good thing or a bad one it can not be prevented. All that we can do is to pass laws, or enforce the laws we have, shutting out of this country the undesirable citizens then abroad, but when once we admit them we have to allow them to live as they please as long as they do not trespass upon the rights of others, and they are at lib-

MESSAGE FROM WALTER WELLMAN

He Has Either Started for the Pole or Abandoned His Trip—
Adverse Winds Prevailed and He Was Unable to
Begin His Journey by Balloon.

Chicago, September 12.—Walter Wellman by this time either has started on his airship trip to the north pole or the expedition has been abandoned.

Word was received from him here in a message Tuesday which left Spitzbergen eleven days ago that unless favorable winds were encountered in the next few days the trip would have to be abandoned. He said that for a fortnight the party had waited for the wind to blow in the proper direction, but that north winds alone have been encountered, delaying the trip.

The message received from him is as follows:
"Spitzbergen, August 31, via Tromsø, Norway, September 10.—The airship America has been waiting a fortnight for an opportunity for a trial trip and a start for the pole. It is ready to depart at any hour. Strong winds have been blowing constantly from the north for three weeks, and it is impossible to take the ship from its anchor without causing its instant destruction."

"This has been the stormiest summer known in Spitzbergen for thirty years. The winds during August have averaged twice the velocity of the average during August last year. Nearly all are from the north, and a blizzard is now brewing. We shall wait a few more days for favorable weather for starting. After that the sun will be too low to permit a voyage."

"If the America starts the crew will consist of but three men—Wellman, Vaniman and Riesenbergh. Major Hersey will be left out because of

illness. The airship is in perfect condition. My confidence in the ultimate success of the plan to reach the pole is unshaken."

This news, direct from Walter Wellman, is five days later than any of the indirect reports reaching the world from others who have been at Spitzbergen, and shows that, despite the near approach of the arctic night, the explorer was still waiting for a shift in the wind which might make it possible for him to start on his northward journey.

The short cablegram only intimates the terrible struggle which must have been waged against the gales from the north. The fact that the message was ten days in reaching Tromsø, a trip which ordinarily takes a steamer three or four days, may indicate that the blizzard, of which the message speaks, broke with great fury and delayed the vessel. Again, it may be that Mr. Wellman sent the message by some fishing schooner, which necessarily made slow time, and that he wished to keep his steamer near in order to be of service when the start was made.

Even with this message the world is left without news of the Wellman expedition for the last ten days—the crucial days.

Arthur Wellman, of Madison, Wis., brother of Walter Wellman, says today that he has absolute confidence in his brother's expedition. Some time ago he went over the plans for the expedition with his brother, and he feels certain that Walter will be successful. The pole may not be found this year, he says, but it undoubtedly will be found as soon as the weather takes a favorable turn.

EARLE HIDES BEHIND HIS MOTHER'S SKIRTS

The Artist-Poet Who is Preparing to Marry His 'Affinity' Would Have Been Treated to Tar, Feathers and a Three Cornered Rail ere This Had It Not Been for His Aged Mother.

New York, Sept. 12.—As long as Ferdinand Pinney Earle uses his mother's petticoats as a cloak, he will be safe from the wrath of his fellow townspeople at Monroe, who do not love him for a number of reasons, chief of which is the putting aside of his wife and baby, so that he can marry Julia Kuttner, his affinity.

The artist is intrenched in his country estate, among the Orange hills, armed with a shotgun and a horsewhip, and guarded by six Great Dane dogs and four lusty guards. But it is the presence of his mother, more than anything else, that guarantees his present immunity from the tar and feathers and the triangular fence rail which his neighbors have been promising him ever since he put Mrs. Earle and little Harold on the steamship for Europe and started back home to see his prenuptially-ordained soul mate.

Reports from the house are that old Mrs. Earle is in a serious state from nervousness. One of the ser-

vants told a villager that she believed if the citizens marched upon Earle's citadel the excitement would kill the old lady.

She hardly slept all last night, spending the hours pacing the veranda and peering into the darkness for the first sign of the threatened attack. By tacit consent, it has been agreed that no attempt will be made to drive the bearded eccentric out of Orange county until old Mrs. Earle returns to this city.

In the meantime Earle is having an opportunity to gauge the weight of popular disapproval that rests upon him. His affinity fled last week, having suffered an attack of a complaint to even which affinities are apparently not immune, to-wit, cold feet. None of the townspeople will even speak to him. His neighbors have laid a social quarantine on him. His own servants serve his mother, but refuse to have anything to do with him, except what their duties demand. He is as much alone as if he had been marooned on a desert island.

erty to save just as much money as they can and take it out of the country whenever they get ready to do so.—Springfield (O.) News.

AVERTED DISASTER

Battleship Indiana Was Threatened With Total Destruction.

FORAKER DRAWS IN HIS HORNS A LITTLE

Portsmouth, Sept. 12.—Senator Joseph B. Foraker delivered an address yesterday at a soldiers' reunion held at Stockdale, Pike county. He made the 25-mile trip from here by automobile in company with Attorney Frank B. Finney, Congressman Bannan and Captain A. J. Finney. About 2000 persons were in attendance.

His address was along his usual lines, though he did not attempt to be as caustic among these people as elsewhere.

A small crowd met him at the depot.